

Sweet Six BMR DRY STALK



SORGO SORGHUM x
SUDANGRASS



- ✂ Significant increase in Digestibility
- ✂ Significant increase in Palatability
- ✂ Significant increase in Harvestability

Sweet Six BMR dry stalk is an early grassy bmr hybrid with increased tillers and leaves quick to reach 40" growth. The drystalk has 3-5% lower moisture improving harvestability and quality due to delays. Sweet six is widely used for silage, baleage, hay and grazing. This hybrid is economical to plant, produces leading tonnage, and the overall forage quality is great. The digestibility of fiber is 20% greater than conventional hybrids. Sweet Six BMR has excellent animal intake and daily gains. It wins the performance tests because it's early vigor, nutritional quality and regrowth characteristics.

AGRONOMIC TRAITS

Height:	40-50"
Maturity:	40-50 Days to Boot
Regrowth:	Quick to regrow
Midrib Type:	BMR 6
Plant Type:	Dry Stalk
Stem Size:	Grassy fine stem
Photoperiod Sensitive:	No
Min./Max. pH:	6.0-7.5
Downy Mildew:	Resistant
Anthraco-nose:	Resistant

CROP USE INFORMATION

Double Cropping:	Excellent
Dryland/Irrigated:	Both
Hay/Baleage Yield Potential:	5-8 DM Ton/Acre
Silage:	Excellent multi or single cut early
Grazing:	Excellent quick regrowth
Cover Crop:	Early growth and roots down quick
Digestibility:	Good IVTD, TDN, NDFD %
Palatability:	Sweet & Soft
Fertilizer:	1-1¼ Lbs N per growing day/acre

SEEDING RATES

Seeds Per Pound:	16,500
Soil Temperature:	62°F
Seeding Depth:	1"-1.5"

Seeding Method	Harvest Stage	Dryland Lbs./Acre	Irrigated Lbs./Acre	Dryland Seed/Acre	Irrigated Seed/Acre
Drilled	Boot	25-35	35-45	412,500-660,000	660,000-907,500*
Broadcast	Boot	35-45	45-55	495,000-742,500	495,000-742,500

HARVEST

First Cutting:	40-50 days
Second Cutting:	25-30 days
Third Cutting:	25-30 days

- A general measurement for growth and harvest is 1-1.25" per day.
- Sweet Six BMR Dry Stalk is harvested between 40-50 inches or in the boot stage.
- Cut 6-8 inches above ground level for best regrowth.
- Cutting in the boot or pre boot stage ensures a higher quality of feed.
- Following a freeze, extreme drought, or fertilizer application followed by stress. See our guide for how to manage Prussic Acid and Nitrates.